Perfect Peace.

Throughout the targled ways of life,
Raitless, we come and go,
And 'mid our cares and toil and strife,
We little quiet know.
But when in silence, soft and sweet,
is cuded life's short lense,

Gently as day the night doth meet, We pass to perfect peace.

Eyes that are closed to earthly sight, Can never wake to weep, Nor pain, nor wee, nor grief, nor blight, Can move that slumber deep. Ears that to every sound are stilled, Can nevermore be stirred, With sorrow never can be filled, Nor pained by cruel word.

So hearts of dust all griofs forsake,
They never break nor bleed,
The living hearts that throb and sche,
Our tender pity need.
Oh restful sleep! Oh calm repose!
Where all life's trials cesse, Thy silver stream forever flows To land of perfect peace.

Then let us in good deeds forget The grief that fills our eyes, And from these days of sad regret Shall fragrance sweet crise, And sepetified this life shall be, With pure and holy aims, Until at last we come to see All human needs and claims.

And find in them our power to make The lives of others blest, So they with us to hope shall wake, To sense of joy and rest. And whother pointess sleep is death, Or quickened life's increase, Its gentle touch is but the breath That giveth perfect peace.

Two Stormy Weeks.

On Thursday night, for the fourth time within two weeks, a tornado visited Iowa. It appears to have been less destructive than the three preceeding ones, of which the first was the most terrible. According to the report of the Associated Press, the force of the last tornade was principally expended in the air above the surface of the earth, though wherever it touched the ground it swept everything before it. The story of the storms of the last two weeks is very interesting aside from the destruction of life and property which they wrought. Roughly speaking, they raged more or less through-out the whole of the United States lying East of the one hundredth meridian, except the Southern portion. Iowa appears to have been the focus of the meteorological distur-bance. In the centre of that State three tornadces crossed one another's tracks, and the town of Mulcolm was twice devastated within a week. A fourth tornado, starting in Dakota, swept noross the Northwestern corner of the State, levelling everything in its path. Next to Iowa the States of Kansas, Illinois, Dakota, Nebrusku, Missouri, Minnesota, and Indiana have suffered most. Less destructive storms have also been felt tornado occurred on Friday night in Dut-tler County, Pa. These storms have not all been merely tempests of wind. They have comprised tornadoes, extraordinary hail storms, water bursts and tremendous down-river unhurt. The hot weather caused the rails to spread, and hence the accident. and in some cases waterspouts such as the one which is said to have chased a railroad train near Lafayette, Indiana a week ago. Sometimes these various phenomena have occurred simultaneously, or nearly so, as at Rockford, in Illinois on June 24, where a tornado and a destructive hall storm occured on the same day, and in Minnesoto, where, on the night of June 23, great winds raged simultaneously with floods of rain. at other times the different kinds of storms have occured separately, though occasion-

ally visiting the same regions of country.

The extraordinary wave that rose mysteri ously in Lake Erie on June 23, and, sweep ing Southward, as it was described, like a green wall ten or twelve feet high, submerged the shore at Cleveland, was probably the result of some local atmospheric disturbance occuring suddenly over the lake. Such waves are often caused by earthquake shock; but in this case, so far as is known, there was no earthquake, and it cannot be doubted that meteorological causes would suffice for the procdution of such a phenomenon

These great storms are not in themselves extraordinary. Destructive tornadoes are of frequent occurrence in some of the West ern States. Moreover, they are all explicable on meteorological grounds. The mode of formation of tornadoes, waterspouts, and hail storms is, in a general sense, well enough understood. The thing wanted in this case is an explanation of what may be called the gregarious tendency of these storms manifested during the last fortnight Usually they are isolated phenomen, but now we see them occurring almost simultaneously over a range of territory comprising many hundred thousand square miles. Ac cording to some of the desputches from the West, tornadoes seemed last week to be forming on every side, and sweeping paths in every direction. In some cases great storms reged at the same time in puces widely separated so that they must each have had a separate origin. Thus there was a tornado at Austerdam, in this State, on the afternoon of June 15; the same day there were destructive hall storm in Iowa and Maryland. Before daybreak the next morning the torondoes at Kansas City and Leavenworth occurred, followed within twenty hours by the awful disaster in central lowa. On the day of Iowa tornado there was a terrific wind and hail storm in Saratoga County, this State. The next day there was a tornado at Bay City, Michigan, and destructive winds and rain in Southern Illinois. So again, on June 19, there was a flerco storm at Paterson, which also raged savagely in this city, a tornado in Vermont, a hurricane in Montgomery County, this State and a very destructive wind and rain storn in Canada South of Quebeo. On June 24 and 25 there were torandoes and hail storms in Iows, Illinois, Indians, Dakota, Kansas and Nebroska.

In view of these facts, it cannot be In view of these facts, it cannot be doubted that some general cause was at work producing abnormal meteorological conditions simultaneovaly over large portions of this country. Of course, a similar coincidence in the prevalence of atmospheric disturbances over large areas may often be

onticed, but not to the extent or of the extraordinaty character here observed. The advance across the country of a wide-reaching storm area of the ordinary character is not a parallel phenomenon. Those who believe there is a connection between sun spots and terrestrial storms think they can point out the general cause sought. It is a question of evidence. Not enough has yet been secumulated to establish their theory; but the facts that this is the maximum year of the eleven-year sun-spot cycle, and that not only the recent storms but previous great torusdoes of this year have coincided with the existence of extraordinary groups of sun spots, are in their favor. The scince of the weather is advancing every day. There are weather soothsayers now as there always have been, but they can do little harm so long as the phenomens of the weather are being investigated in various parts of the world by real students of nature.

It is worth nothing, not as proving any connection between the two phenomens, but as a curious coincidence, and one that might be of some service to the sun-spot storm theory, that on the same morning and at about the same hour, when the fatal tornsdocs swept Kausss City, Leavenworth, and other Western towns, auroral streamors were seen here waving in the Northern beavens. A huge cluster of sun spots had made its appearance a few days before, and was at that time undergoing remarkable changes.

Another interesting fact is that during the week ending June 15, and immediately preceding the great Western storms, a remarkable series of heavy wind storms, accompanied with hail and rain, swept over England and Scotland .-- N. Y. Sun.

Agriculture is still leading pursuit in the the United States. Course Bulletin No 228, just issued, shows a vest increase in the number of farms during the p at ten years. In 1850 the whole number of farms was 1,449,073; in 1860, 2,044,677; in 1870, 2,659,085; in 1880, 4,008,907. The increase in the number of farms during the decade of 1870-80 was 51 per cent; in the decade 1850-'60 it was 41 per cent. In 1870 New York had the greatest number of farms; but in 1880 it was third on the list, being surpassed by Illinois and Ohio Farms are increasing in number in the South, showing that the plantations are being divided. Alabama shows an increase in numbers equal to 102 per cent. during the decade, Arkansas 91 per cent., Florida 129, Georgia 98, Louisiana 70, Mississippi 50, North Carolina 68, South Carolina 81, Virginia 60.

EIGHTY-FIVE DOLLARS LOST - "You do not tell me that your husband is up and entirely cured by so simple a medicine as Parker's Ginger Tonic?" "Yes, indeed, I do," said Mrs. Benjamin to her neighbor. "und after we had lost eighty-five dollars in doctor's bills and prescriptions. Now my busband feels as well as ever."

A terrible railroad accident occurred at Shrewsberry River, between Long Branch and New York, on the 29th ult. The in Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Vermont and
other States; and in Canada. The latest
tornado occurred on Friday night in But-

> ATLANTA, GA , July 5 .- Colonel A. R. Lamar, editor of the Macon Telegraph. and his friend, Colonel B. G. Sacket were arrested about midnight last night in the Atlanta and West Point train on the presumption that they were about to cross the State line with Colonel E. P. Howell, editor of the Constitution, to fight a duel. An attempt was made to arrest Colonel Howell and his friend Captuin Harry H. Jackson but it has failed up to this hour Cotonels Lawar and Sacket were bound over this morning in bonds of \$2,000 each to keep

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March 31, 1881

20-tf

South Carolina Railroad. CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after May 15th, 1881, Passenger Trains will run as follows until further notice: GREENVILLE EXPRESS.

COING EAST, (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.) Leave Columbia 6 00 p m 6 00 p m 8 45 p m 10 45 p m Arrive Camden Arrivo Charleston Guing West, (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.) Leave Charleston 6 00 a m 6 00 a m 6 15 a m Leave Camden Arrive Columbia Arrive Columbia 10 35 a m
WAY FREIGHT AND PASSENGER
TRAINS.

GOING EAST (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leuve Columbia *6 30 a m

12 49 p m 3 20 p m 1 55 p m Arrive Camden Arrive Augusta Arrive Charleston GOING WEST (DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS.) *9 05 a m 7 55 a m Leave Charleston Leavo Augusta Arrive Columbia

Arrive Columbia 5 30 p m

* Passengers leaving Columbia or Charleston
on these trains have to change cars at Branchville to reach Charleston at 1.55 p m or Columbia at 5.30 p m.

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAINS.

GOING EAST DAILY.
Leave Columbia 9 00 p m
Arrive Augusta 7 25 a m
Arrivo Charleston 6 35 a m Arrivo Charleston

OOING WEST DAILY.

Leave Charleston 8 10 p m

Leave Augusta 7 00 p m

Columbia 5 30 a m On Columbia Division Night Express Trains
on daily; all other Trains daily except Sunday.
On Augusta Division all Passenger Trains

ran daily.

Sleeping Cars are attached to Night. Express Trains—berths only \$1.50 between Columbia, Charleston and Augusta.

On Saturdays and Sundays round trip tickets are sold to and from all stations at one first class fare for the round trip, good till Monday noon to return. Regular excursion tickets, good for ten days, are sold at six cents per mile to and from all stations.

Connections made at Columbia with Columbia de Greenville Railroad and Charlotte, Columbia & Augusta Railroad at Charlotte Junction, by train arriving at Columbia at 10.35 a m and leaving Columbia at 6.00 pm to and frem all points on both roads; at Charleston with steamers for New York on Wednesdays and Saturdays; also with steamers for Jacksonville and all points on St. John's River, and with Savannah and Charleston

John's River, and with Savannah and Char'eston Railroad to all points South.
Connections are made at Angusta with the Georgia Railroad and Central Railroad to and from all points West and South. Through tickets can be purchased to all points South and West by applying to

A. B. DESAUSSURE, Agent,
Columbia, S. C.
JOHN B. PECK,

General Superintendent.

D. C. ALLEN, Gen. Pas. and Ticket Agt





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Market and 8th Sts. ST. Louis, Mo.

Columbia and Greenville Railroad

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

COUMBIA, S. C., May 18th, 1882.

On and after Friday May 19th, 1882, the Passenger Trains will run as herewith indicated upon this road and its branches daily, except Sundays:

NO. 52 UP PASSENGER.

A—Leave Columbia at 11 42 a m

12 41 p m 1 46 p m 3 24 p m 4 18 p m Alston at Newberry at Ninety Six, Hodges at Belton at 7 05 p m Arrivo at Greenville NO. 58 DOWN PASSENGER. Leave Greenville at 10 25 a m 11 53 a m Belton at Hodges at 1 17 p m Nicety Six, Newberry at 2 33 p m 3 55 p m Alstonat 5 01 p m 6 02 p m F-Arrive at Columbia SPARTANBURG, UNION & COLUM... BIA RAILROAD.

NO 32 UP PASSENGER. 12 54 p m Leave Alston at Union 2 57 pm B—Spartinburg S., U & C. Depot p m E—Spartinburg R & D. Depot 4 15 p m NO. 55 DOWN PASSENGER. H-Leave S., R. & D. Depot G S., U. & C. Depot Union 1 33 p m Arrive at Alston LAURENS RAILROAD. Arrive at Laurens C H at 6 49 p m 10 03 a m Leave Laurens C H at Arrivo at Newberry at · 12 50 p m ABBEVILLE BRANCH. Leave Hodges at

12 10 p m Leave Abbeville at Arrive at Hodges at 1 05 p m ANDERSON BRANCH AND BLUE RIDGE R. R. UP Leave Belton at Auderson at Pendleton at C - Seneca 7 36 р ш Arrive at Wallalla at DOWN. Leave Walhalla at 9 30 a m

Arrive at Abbeville at

2 23 р ш

10 00 a m D-Sencea City 10 33 a m Pendleton at 11 11 a m 11 50 a m Anderson at Arrive at Belton Through Car Service.

Solid Trains between Columbia and Walhalla, Through Cars between Charless ton and Hendersonville and Charleston and Greenville, obviating change of cars between either of the above points.

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A-With South Carolina Railroad from Charleston; with Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad from Wilmington and all points North thereof; with Charlotte,
Columbia & Augusta Railroad from
Charlotte and points North thereof.

B—With Asheville & Spartanburg
Railroad for points in Western North

C- With Atlanta & Charlotte Air Line Railway for Alanta and all points South

and West.

D- With Atlanta and Charlotte Air Line Railway from Atlanta and beyond. E-With Richmond and Danville Rail-

roud. P-- With South Carolina Railroad for Charlesten; with Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta Railroad for Wilmington and the North; with Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad for Charlotte and the North G-With Asheville and Spurtanburg

Railroad from Hendersonville. 11- With Richmond and Danville Ruilroad from Charlotte and beyond.

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